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MINOR NOTICES

A Naturalist of Souls: Studies in Psychography. By Gamaliel Bradford. (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1917, pp. 292, \$2.50.) This is the sort of writing that American historians need most, and by the same token just the sort of writing that most of them are least inclined to tolerate. It is so uncompromisingly human! Not the physical facts against which man is forever struggling, but man's reaction to those facts, the spiritual—that is to say the creative—forces generated in his reactions: these for Mr. Bradford are the real substance of history. The physical facts are to be ascertained and then taken for granted—a necessary scaffolding for thought, no more. Needless to insist that fashionable history in our day has generally gone the other way round. The physical fact was the great thing; man's reaction, the negligible incident. Hence, to many minds, Mr. Bradford is "unhistorical"—to his own huge amusement.

Equally heretical is Mr. Bradford's tone. It is gay, even jaunty. History, for him, is not a "dismal science". He appreciates Pater's warning that cultivated men should hold their opinions "lightly". He understands that one need not be dogmatic in order to be firm. Compared with this blithe, unegoistic attitude toward subject-matter, the bulk of our critical and historical writing betrays its essential provinciality, the failure to perceive—to quote an old topical song—that "there's more than one man in this hall". Mr. Bradford never forgets that important fact; nor this other, that wisdom is no man's private possession.

The limitations of the book are obvious. Here are eleven essays ranging from the Greek novel to Saint Francis de Sales, and from Clarendon to Dumas. Here, the curiosity of a smiling culture pursues its impulses with such freedom that many readers are bound to consider it desultory. In a way the objection may be conceded. The book's unity is not in subject-matter, but in point of view, in handling. And this is a sort of unity which, to a host of good people, will never reveal itself. If one wants to test by a cross section, so to speak, the book's appeal, or lack of appeal, take the essay on the Novel Two Thousand Years Ago. There is the whole story: Mr. Bradford's range of interest, his amusement over dogmatic criticism, his tolerance, his humor, his humanism.

Only one essay is unconditionally in the historical province, narrowly speaking: the essay on Clarendon, whom he calls "A Great English Portrait Painter". It is a sympathetic presentation, both of strength and of weakness. Some of us will be delighted because while insisting on Clarendon's place among historical masters, Mr. Bradford talks of him in one breath with Velasquez and Sir Joshua.

N. W. S.

Horace and His Age: a Study in Historical Background. By J. F. D'Alton, M.A., D.D., Professor of Ancient Classics in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1917, pp. xii, 296, \$2.00.) The charm of Horace, like that of every great artist or interpreter of his age, never dies. We have here a book devoted to the age of Horace, in which Professor D'Alton handles in successive chapters: Horace in his Relation to Roman Politics; the Augustan Revival; Religion and Philosophy; Social Problems; and Popular Beliefs. Two other chapters are entitled: The Period of the Epistles, and Literary Criticism. It may be said at once that the writer, who knows his Horace and the age of Horace well, has given us almost everything which properly belongs under these several captions. There is hardly a topic relating to them which does not receive treatment; but it seems strange that a book of nearly three hundred pages should be published on Horace, which contains absolutely no treatment of Horace as a lyric poet, and which leaves largely out of account the literary side of his Satires and Epistles.

Horace's fame and influence have never depended primarily on the information which he gives us with regard to his age; but rather on the form and manner of expression with which he handled his themes. To set forth Horace's literary art is unquestionably an extremely delicate and difficult task; but one really wonders whether it is worth while to have a book on the age of Horace without Horace the literary artist; whatever Horace may tell us about his time—and he certainly tells us much which we must comprehend if we would understand his work, it nevertheless remains true that he was, as he hoped to be regarded, first of all *Romanae fidicen lyrae*. Probably the author of the book before us wished to limit himself to the second part of his title, as he seems to imply in his preface, but even so, is it fair by silence to deny the Horace who hoped "to knock the stars with head sublime"?

In the last chapter, on literary criticism, Professor D'Alton discusses primarily the Art of Poetry, and has a considerable amount to say as to Horace's theory of the origin of the drama, taking clear issue with the well-known views of our own Professor Hendrickson. But again, however much Horace's views as to the history of the drama, and his theories of dramatic art, may interest us, we miss a treatment of Horace's practice of literature. In short, we have here a book about Horace's age that contains much about Horace himself; but the side of Horace which most concerns us is quite neglected.

CLIFFORD H. MOORE.

Guide to the Study of Medieval History for Students, Teachers, and Libraries. By Louis John Paetow, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Medieval History in the University of California. [University of California Syllabus Series, no. 90.] (University of California Press, 1917, pp. xvi, 552, \$2.00.) The author feels, and justly so, that "ever since

the fall of 1914 the stream of historical writing on the Middle Ages has become thinner and thinner, so that today it is comparatively easy to keep abreast with the literature on the subject" and that therefore it "is a peculiarly propitious time for the making of inventories of the wealth of historical literature which has been produced in the century since the close of the Napoleonic wars". He does not, however, limit himself to the writings of the last century nor even to the writings on the Middle Ages. Rather he has collected within the covers of one volume a comprehensive select bibliography for the courses which the medievalist in a large university is usually asked to teach. There are bibliographies of medieval history for the freshman student as well as for the graduate student; bibliographies for the introductory course on the Middle Ages, up to 1500 A.D., for a course on medieval civilization through Dante, and for courses on the Crusades, feudal institutions, historical criticism, and historical bibliography. The two last are not treated as exhaustively as are the other phases of the subject but enough is offered to afford a substantial introduction to both. The author includes not only the standard secondary works but also the primary sources, the great "sets", periodicals, and classic works as well as the fugitive articles in periodicals and dissertations. For the monolingual beginner there are also lists of translated sources and source-books. The titles are carefully selected to suit the variety of purposes served, but the principle of selection is a very generous one, including not only the best but also second, third, and, in some cases, sixth and seventh choices as well. In most cases, however, a distinct effort is made to indicate the relative values by the order in which the titles are placed.

The work will be found invaluable to teachers of history in the secondary schools and small colleges, and to any other teachers of the subject who have not had intensive training in the medieval field. It will be found exceedingly helpful even by those who have had the training. To the graduate student preparing for his final examinations it will prove a sheer blessing.

The limits of this review scarcely permit of adverse criticism or corrections. The chief faults, if a work of such infinite utility may be charged with faults, consist of somewhat unsatisfactory paper and less satisfactory binding. Omissions of important titles are few and the errors of citation, chiefly of a typographical kind, to which a work of this nature is peculiarly liable, are likewise relatively few.

A. C. KREY.

The Substance of Gothic: Six Lectures on the Development of Architecture from Charlemagne to Henry VIII. Given at the Lowell Institute, Boston, in November and December, 1916, by Ralph Adams Cram, Litt.D., LL.D., F.A.I.A., F.R.G.S. (Boston, Marshall Jones Company, 1917, pp. xviii, 200, \$1.50.) Six lectures on Gothic architecture in the Lowell Institute course by Ralph Adams Cram have been

published in a volume entitled *The Substance of Gothic*, in which Professor Cram expounds his philosophy of medieval culture and of the architecture in which it expressed itself. The amount of information and suggestion packed into its 200 pages is remarkable, and is expressed in a style that combines fervor and eloquence with conciseness to a commendable degree. It should interest the layman as well as the architect for it is scholarly without pedantry, and thorough without being unduly technical in its language or dry in matter and expression. It is written with that enthusiasm of conviction which one always expects in Mr. Cram's writings, and which compels attention and respect even from those whom it does not wholly convince.

The author's point of view may be gathered from the titles of the six lectures: *The Quarry of Antiquity*; *The Age of Charlemagne*; *The Great Awakening*; *The Epoch of Transition*; *The Mediæval Synthesis*; *The Decadence and the New Paganism*. Architecture is not mentioned in these titles, for the content of the lectures is concerned with the antecedents and accompaniments, the religious and social ideals, in short the culture, out of which Gothic architecture grew, rather than with its material form and details. The "substance of Gothic" means the *hypostasis* of the Gothic style, its sources and formative conditions and environment.

Wherever the author discusses that architecture, he treats it with great clearness, insight, and breadth, especially in the fourth lecture, on the Transition. Everyone interested in Gothic art should "read, mark, and inwardly digest" pages 114-122; the critical estimates of Bourges, Chartres, and Paris cathedrals on pages 145-146; of Rheims on page 148, and of Amiens on pages 150-153. These passages are in every way admirable.

The greater part of the book, however, deals with the institutions and beliefs of the Middle Ages. The author is a most uncompromising apologist of the medieval culture, and intolerant and even bitter in his condemnation of modern institutions and ideals. Thus he observes that in the twelfth century "Europe was organized on a socialistic basis which is the only possible model for similar movements, now or in the future" (p. 108). "The Middle Ages form the only democracy of record" (p. 183). The modern age is "the return to paganism in society and morals" (p. 186); and Mr. Cram agrees with the late Alfred Russell Wallace that "our whole system of society is rotten from top to bottom".

There will be many to dispute these conclusions, and possibly a less aggressive and sweeping laudation of one age and condemnation of the other would have been more convincing or at least more persuasive. But the scholarship and the fervor with which Mr. Cram sets forth his contentions combine to make this a suggestive and stimulating book.

The King's Mirror (*Speculum Regale: Konungs Skuggsjá*). Translated from the Old Norwegian by Laurence Marcellus Larson, Professor of History in the University of Illinois. [Scandinavian Monographs, vol. III.] (New York, the American-Scandinavian Foundation; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1917, pp. xvi, 388, \$3.00.) Before the days of Dante the farthest North of the civilized world produced an original and promising literature in the secular language, the saga-work of Snorre towering as the supreme monument. Very different in its political inclination, as well as in its didactic and generalized character, is the contemporary work under review. It is purposely anonymous, with no direct indication of time and place, but it must have been composed in northern Norway, probably about A.D. 1245. The writer poses as a layman, but the translator accepts the theory that he must have been a churchman, this in spite of his strong defense of the king's power over the Church. The work is admittedly the greatest gem in medieval Norwegian literature. A photographic reproduction of the principal manuscript, edited by Professor Flom, was published by the University of Illinois in 1915. Through the American-Scandinavian Foundation, with its programme for a closer cultural contact with Scandinavia, the work is now made available in English. The translator has been working at the task, for which he was well equipped, during several years, and his work is perhaps as accurate and free from uncertainties as is possible under the circumstances. The work has been rendered into modern English, with practically no attempt to reproduce the spirit of the original through any preference for words of Anglo-Saxon origin. Of course, the terse and pithy strength of the original cannot be reproduced; and many an interesting point will escape the student who does not consult the original. (The term "peasant", *e. g.*, does not convey the exact meaning of the Scandinavian "bóndi" or yeoman.) The introduction and the foot-notes trace the sources of the author; and several of the interesting aspects of the work, cultural as well as political, are discussed. The bibliography includes works as remotely connected with the subject as Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

The King's Mirror takes the form of a dialogue between a very dutiful son and a very wise father. It is supposed to consist of four parts, but the last two were probably never completed. The first part describes the life of a merchant and seaman, the second that of the king and his court. The author was familiar with the best knowledge of his time and reveals an unusual modernness of spirit. He accepts the sphericity of the earth and seems to believe in antipodes; but while he is familiar with Iceland and Greenland, as well as Ireland, and imagines Greenland to be connected with some mainland, he appears ignorant of the Vinland of the vikings. Professor Larson points out that this is one of the earliest medieval works which clearly enunciates the doctrine of the divine right of kings; and its exaltation of royal

authority presents a marked contrast to the democratic Icelandic and Swedish literature of the same century. *The King's Mirror* reveals a studious and yet active personality; and the work will remain an important source for the history of Scandinavian culture.

CONRAD PETERSON.

Magna Carta Commemoration Essays. With a preface by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M. Edited by Henry Elliot Malden, M.A. (London, the Royal Historical Society, 1917, pp. xxxi, 310.) "The memory of the assertion of the principle of government by law was overclouded by the cares of the immense struggle to maintain that principle through force of arms." Thus Mr. Malden in his introduction. Intended celebrations did not take place in June, 1915, and the limitations and character of this volume of essays—most of them written before the War—are accounted for. There is graceful regret touching the contributions which might have been: from the German professor, "once a friend of England", from the Belgian and the French, absent not through choice. The long list of the original Magna Carta Celebration Committee (one hundred and five names) stands on the first pages.

But in spite of stress and distraction, a substantial volume, sure to be notable in Magna Carta literature, has been published. The names of the nine contributors show its importance. The subjects are various, with little relation to one another except that they are strung on the Magna Carta thread, and there appears to be one exception even to that. If one looks for theme or tendency running through the essays, it may be found perhaps in the disposition to react against the great reaction of several years ago which had its extremest expression in Mr. Jenks's *Myth*, or in centring much attention upon what Magna Carta has done in the world since John and Henry III.

Dr. McKechnie's paper, an address delivered before the Royal Historical Society, is an untechnical sketch through the seven centuries with more than one touch of imaginative sympathy. The remaining essays, excepting Señor Altamira's—a slight paper suggesting Spanish analogies and anticipations—are technical, occasionally polemical. Professor Adams appears to have proved that Innocent III. released John on the basis of ecclesiastical rights, not of the papal feudal overlordship. In the essays by Dr. Round, Professor Vinogradoff, and Professor Powicke, the ever famous major and minor barons, *liber homo*, *judicium parium*, *vel*, and *lex terrae* show no falling off in their capacity to provoke discussion. The longer essays are by Professor McIlwain, Dr. Hazeltine, and Mr. Jenkinson, constituting quite a bit more than half the book. The last is a useful and highly technical account of John's financial records, but hardly belongs in this collection. Professor McIlwain's Magna Carta and the Common Law contains an important discussion of the later medieval conceptions of law and law-making in

England. One would like to have had the *consensus utentium* idea traced back of Bracton. Dr. Hazeltine has furnished a serviceable compilation of Magna Carta influences in the history of American law and government.

ALBERT BEEBE WHITE.

The Estate Book of Henry de Bray of Harleston, Co. Northants (c. 1289-1340). Edited for the Royal Historical Society from the contemporary MSS. by Dorothy Willis. [Camden Third Series, vol. XXVII.] (London: the Society, 1916, pp. xxxix, 159.) This well-edited estate book is not only a rarity, but it is an instructive one. In it are disclosed the status, property, interests, and activities of a small landlord, one who owed no military service but was simply a large freeholder. Whereas a £20 rent-roll was the qualification for knighthood, Henry de Bray's annual income was just under £12. Since the lesser gentry of this type formed a substantial group in fourteenth-century England and concrete description of them is scanty, the information here recorded is welcome.

Married at fifteen, Henry de Bray seldom allowed his interests to range beyond the Northamptonshire village in which lay his inherited estate of 500 acres. His only political reference is to the destruction of the Templars in 1307. Genealogies, the transfer of lands, the obligations of his tenants, and his activity in building are the subjects of his record. What we seem to see is the final compacting of a small manor and the provision for it of manor-house and out-buildings. Henry himself does not speak of his property as a manor, although he holds a court for his tenants, and his descendants a hundred years later had a manor in Harleston. As inherited, the estate consisted of eight virgates of the twenty-eight comprised in Harleston fields, and they were held of three of the four lordships into which the village was divided. The virgates were large, averaging some 66 acres each. Six of de Bray's tenants held each a half-virgate or thereabouts, six others had from ten to twenty-two acres apiece, and there were upwards of ten cottagers. A half-virgate paid 20s. a year, but there is no record of labor services due, other than bedrip and hedrip in autumn. Probably most services had been commuted before 1329.

Perhaps the most interesting items of the estate book are those which relate to Henry's building. Beginning in 1289, he constructed a hall with a room on the north at the cost of £12; two years later he added a room on the south for £5 10 s. In each instance, the cost was exclusive of stone and beams, these materials being procured on the estate. In 1299 a mill and fish-pond cost £14; in 1301 a new grange, £15. During twenty years the building went on—a poundfold, a pigsty, a poultry-house, a bakehouse, a dovecot, a fountain, a granary, a sheepfold, connecting walls, several cottages. When the church at Harleston was rebuilt in 1325, Henry supplied the necessary stone and timber. If

this building activity may be taken as at all typical of village transformation in the time of the first two Edwards, the face of England must then have been rejuvenated.

H. L. GRAY.

Portuguese Portraits. By Aubrey F. G. Bell. (Oxford, R. H. Blackwell; New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1907, pp. xvi, 14, 144, \$1.75.) Mr. Aubrey Bell has added a small volume of biographies to his many books on Portuguese life and literature. These sketches, seven in number, are slight and unpretentious in character, and not distinguished for critical acumen; but they reflect the spirit and color of the old chronicles from which Mr. Bell has drawn them. The period of discoveries and conquests produced a profusion of supermen in Portugal, who lived dangerously and sometimes horribly in distant lands. From this wealth of material, Mr. Bell has selected, among others, Prince Henry the Navigator, da Gama, and Albuquerque. Of Albuquerque it was said by a contemporary historian that "when angry he had a melancholy look . . . being of a very urgent disposition. . . . He was a man of many witty sayings and in some slight annoyances during his command he said many things the wit of which delighted those whom they did not immediately affect." But the most curious portrait is that of de Castro, viceroy of India, from which one might quote at length. It was this "saint and hero" who borrowed money "with some hairs of his head in pawn, since it was impossible to send the bones of his son, as he had at first intended, his death being but recent".

Mr. Bell has caught and reproduced the rare flavor of old Portugal.

GUERNSEY JONES.

Portugal Old and Young: an Historical Study. By George Young. (New York, Oxford University Press, 1917, pp. vi, 342, \$2.25.) Mr. Young, who was British secretary of legation at Lisbon in 1914, is favorably known to all English-speaking lovers of Portugal for his delightful Portuguese anthology. The second fruits of his Portuguese residence have now appeared under the above title. The best part of the book is at the end, where Mr. Young gives an account of recent Portuguese history, including the revolution and Portugal's entrance into the war. The war zeal of the extreme republicans, an exact reversal of their former anti-British prejudice, has led Mr. Young to assume a far more friendly attitude towards the revolution than was formerly to be found among British residents in Portugal. He is in fact its enthusiastic champion. Recent events have shown that in certain respects at least he has been unduly optimistic. Nevertheless, he has had an exceptionally favorable opportunity to obtain first-hand information from the leaders of all parties, and his account is on the whole the best that I know. His discussion of Portuguese colonial problems is especially illuminating.

Of the rest of the book one must speak with greater reserve. It is indeed the most brilliant part. The reader is almost abashed by the inexhaustible profusion of epigram, which curiously enough disappears when Mr. Young reaches the part that he knows and cares most about. Is it because there he is in earnest? A poor historian who lives upon a somewhat low plane of intelligence where documents must be examined and facts collected feels half resentfully that such dashing generalizations scattered broadcast so lightly cannot be true, or at least cannot be proved. Mr. Young's generalizations do not grow naturally and inevitably out of his subject-matter, but are imported from elsewhere, especially from a study of English history, and made to do service in foreign parts. One is tempted to say that this is less an exposition of the underlying forces of Portuguese history than a revelation of the political ideas now prevalent in English society. Mr. Young is sometimes very successful. His characterization of Prince Henry is wonderful. But for the most part, when he leaves the very modern field he betrays a brilliance and fertility of ideas not derived from a study of Portuguese history.

G. J.

O Dr. António de Sousa de Macedo, Residente de Portugal em Londres (1642-1646). By Edgar Prestage. (Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, 1916, pp. 94, 500 reis.) *Duas Cartas do Dr. Antonio de Sousa de Macedo.* (*Ibid.*, pp. 28, 200 reis.) Mr. Edgar Prestage, who has lived long in Portugal and devoted much time to historical investigation, has printed two pamphlets which throw new light upon the diplomatic relations of England and Portugal in the years 1642-1646. It is now possible to write upon the subject with more assurance and with some corrections of detail. Nothing of decisive diplomatic importance occurred at this time, but the marked friendship of the two courts and the rôle played by Sousa de Macedo as secret intermediary between Charles I. and his royalist supporters on the Continent lend an interest and importance to this correspondence, which Mr. Prestage has here for the first time summarized and printed in part. The resident had naturally much to say of his relations to Charles and of his strenuous disputes with Parliament when these secret relations were discovered. The negotiations for a Portuguese marriage with Prince Charles also occupied his attention. It now appears that the proposal did not originate in Portugal, but with a party of Charles's advisers who were friendly to France, and that the Portuguese princess was not Catherine, as we have hitherto assumed. So many phases of the Puritan Revolution are touched upon incidentally in these modest pamphlets that no student of the period can afford to neglect them. It is to be hoped that Mr. Prestage can see his way soon to give us similar accounts of other equally interesting material to be found in Portuguese libraries, especially at the Ajuda. Publication *in extenso* is of course to be preferred, but owing to the war its prospects were apparently never more remote.

G. J.

Lancashire Quarter Sessions Records. Edited with Introduction and Notes by James Tait, M.A., President of the Chetham Society. Volume I., *Quarter Sessions Rolls, 1590-1606.* [Remains Historical and Literary connected with the Palatine Counties of Lancaster and Chester, volume LXXVII., new series.] (Manchester, Chetham Society, 1917, pp. vii, xxxv, 332.) This first volume of the *Lancashire Quarter Sessions Records* forms a welcome addition to the body of English local judicial records which, thus far, includes in published form only more or less complete selections from those for Middlesex, Somerset, and the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire. The obvious importance of such legal materials for the student of history the present reviewer aimed to set forth some four years ago (*v. American Historical Review*, XIX. 751-771).

In a brief introduction the editor, after giving a selected bibliography of the subject and sketching concisely the history of the commission of the peace, particularly in the sixteenth century, calls attention to the outstanding features of the Lancashire records. While his discussion of the names of those who served on the commission from 1590 to 1602 is chiefly of local genealogical interest, he tells us much of more general historical importance: for example, that the number of justices in the county varied, during the period in question, from 49 to 57; also, that, in spite of efforts to confine the sessions to the county town, they were held at different times in different places, with the result that, instead of four, there were sometimes twelve and even sixteen sessions in a single year. It will be news to many that the term petty session was in use in the seventeenth century and that "gentleman" was such an inclusive designation (p. xv). New light is thrown on the question of sabbath observance, on the onerous duty of constables, meatless days, and the prevalence of disorder, as well as the survival of such ancient customs as ox-money, watch and ward, and work on roads and bridges. The proof-reading is extremely careful, though a misplaced clause (p. xvi) produces the curious statement "a priest unknown in a barn". Owing to rigid condensation, the entries are rather monotonous, and one yearns for more vivid bits such as the deposition (pp. 289-290).

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

A Calendar of the Court Minutes, etc., of the East India Company, 1655-1659. By Ethel Bruce Sainsbury. With an Introduction and Notes by William Foster, C.I.E. [Published under the Patronage of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.] (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1916, pp. xxxiv, 387, 12 sh. 6 d.) In the troubled years of the Protectorate, the affairs of a great corporation stood exposed to various dangers. On the granting of a new charter depended the terms of financial settlements. The vigor of foreign policies in Europe exposed the Asiatic outposts of English trade and, meanwhile, the character and terms of that trade set new problems of administration

and policy. So much and more Mr. Foster has indicated in a compact and serious digest; and Miss Sainsbury's index is an excellent guide to the details crowding the documents which are here calendared.

The impression is clear that the Company stood in much awe of Cromwell's government, and that the city merchants were humble petitioners before an uncertain but conscientious authority. After long delays, a charter was finally won in 1657; and shortly, through arbitration, the disputes of various stocks were settled. Yet even a financial clearing had its disadvantages. For on several occasions as soon as the Company was in funds the government urgently borrowed from the Company's treasury, not always to return the loan. Nevertheless, toward the end, there were offers of more money for investment in new ventures than the directors could well handle for their subscribers.

These heads of the Company had also to consider the smoldering policies of their Dutch rivals following English success recently won in the first of Cromwell's foreign wars. So out of this continued bitterness there grew larger and pregnant schemes. Here was the germ of a policy which later gained Bombay as a royal dowry and which thus became the basis of territorial interests. For in August, 1659, the Company was already anxious "to procure some place that wee might call our owne and be masters off" in India. A century before Clive, there were English adventurers giving aid and munitions to eastern potentates in their wars. Trade to China and Japan once more became the subject of debate and experiment. Nearer home the Company attempted to gain a lease of the Gold Coast through the Guinea Company, and definitely occupied for the first time St. Helena.

More usually, however, the ordinary questions of subscriptions and customs, of private trade and wages, of providing ships and gaining convoys occupied the attention of the directors. In these years the Company no longer built or bought its ships, but began to charter. In this way, as through the previous weakening of the corporation's monopoly, various private parties again got the notion of trading in the East. At times the results of such unlicensed competition were disastrous for all, since prices were sent soaring in Asia, and later hurried sales of such Eastern cargoes in European ports further served to lessen profits by a temporary glutting of the western market. The whole Oriental trade was a risky one for other reasons as well. Yet we may find reason for the anxious endeavors of the East India Company and its persistence when, as on one occasion, we find the directors complaining that they had had no share in a recent financial adjustment, wherein, as a matter of sober calculation, the prospective profits in an Asiatic venture had been reckoned at ninety per cent.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

William the Second, as seen in Contemporary Documents and judged on Evidence of his Own Speeches. By S. C. Hammer, M.A. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1917, pp. vii, 272,

\$1.50.) As a diverting sketch of the histrionic utterances and actions of William II., this book is to be commended. In befittingly lively style the Kaiser is displayed petulantly annoying his tutor, zealously developing a cult of the Great Elector, intriguing now against Bismarck, now against Caprivi, restlessly journeying to and fro, pompously addressing recruits, ceremoniously reviewing troops and unveiling monuments, postulating omniscience in history, economics, literature, science, and art, as well as in politics, damning the Japanese, scourging the Chinese, praising Mr. Roosevelt, congratulating "Oom Paul", advising the English how to conquer the Boers, urging the Germans to emulate the English on the seas and overseas, shaking the mailed fist at the Tsar, scolding the infidel in Germany, rushing to the rescue of the infidel at Constantinople and at Tangier, and perpetually preaching to a dizzy world the gospel of his own "anointed person". These and like exploits are pretty faithfully drawn from the best German source-material.

Likewise is the book to be commended as an artistic portrait of the personality and character of William II. The Kaiser is not a great man. He did not make the present war. He is only a *flâneur*, a *poseur*. He represents the spirit of the age—its self-advertisement, its smartness, its competitive eagerness, and not least, its untiring energy in making and breaking records. He is at once the nation's referee, who follows it all the world over, stopwatch in hand, and announces the result, and the imperial champion who has long held the world's record for unexpectedness and who has already, in the first lap, easily spurted past half a score of his royal "cousins". The only respect in which he may be held personally responsible for the present war is that most Germans allowed themselves to take his theatrical versatility seriously and some learned how to profit by it. In the last chapter—that on William the Problem—are the fine touches of the portrait, and an excellent chapter it is.

As a soundly historical work the book is not impressive. Though translated from the Norwegian, it shows a pronounced bias not so much against William II. as against the Germans in general. The author is a publicist rather than an historian, and displays an uncomfortable, almost chronic, lack of insight into the domestic and foreign politics of the German Empire, as, for example, in making Bismarck's dismissal depend "simply and solely on the personality of the Kaiser". The translator, certainly, was quite innocent of any knowledge of German political parties, for Eugen Richter is referred to as the spokesman of the "Liberal" Party (p. 46), Peter Spahn as the leader of the "Moderate" Party (p. 213), and the Social Democratic Party is called the "Labour" Party (p. 149). Our own Staten Island—the scene of the memorable launching of the Kaiser's yacht—is rechristened "State Island" (p. 190); and the late would-be Emperor of the Chinese Republic passes muster under the Byronic appellation of "Juan" (p. 158).

CARLTON J. H. HAYES.

Alsace-Lorraine under German Rule. By Charles Downer Hazen, Professor of History in Columbia University. (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1917, pp. 246, \$1.25.) "The Treaty of Frankfort marks one of the blackest dates in European history." With this statement the author sums up his attitude toward the Alsace-Lorraine question. With practised hand he leads us through the tangled history of the provinces, from the first coming of the Teutonic hordes down to Bismarck's successful re-enthronement of force in 1871, then in a tone growing ever more indignant traces the course of German rule through the successive stages of 1874, 1879, and 1911 to the outbreak of the present war. From Bismarck's early dragooning down to the high-handed acts of Saverne, German methods are lighted up by a forceful and picturesque style, which does not pretend to reflect a judicial temper. Sarcasm and sentimental outburst vary with bitter characterization of German arguments, as "sheer and jejune nonsense" (p. 64), "a campaign of slander and contempt" (p. 94), "lamentable superficiality and fundamental falsity" (p. 152). The annexation of 1871 was an "odious deed" (p. 147), "a monstrous iniquity" (p. 230). This violent tone of partizanship tends to obscure the good points of the book: the skillful unravelling of the tangled threads of earlier Alsatian history, the no less skillful portrayal of the birth of Alsatian particularism about 1890 out of the spirit of protest, and the collision of this movement with the advancing power of Pan-Germanism.

Unfortunately the judicial attitude is altogether lacking. It is surely not fair to speak of the annexation of Saarlouis and the tiny Grafschaft of Saarbruck, the "rape of 1815", as if it were part of a systematic effort to acquire French coal lands (pp. 67, 86). A moment's reflection on the events between the two treaties of Paris will recall that it was Vauban's defensive works at Saarlouis, as at Landau, that made this frontier post desirable. That in 1815 there were prominent Alsatians who desired a divorce from France could also be shown (*cf.* Krones, *Zur Geschichte Oesterreichs 1792-1816*; Zwiedineck-Südenhorst, *Deutsche Geschichte, 1806-1815*, I. 605). Peculiarly unfortunate in the connection used is the mistranslation of A. Wagner's *Das walte Gott* (May God grant it) as "God wills it!" (p. 94). Surprising as it is to hear a seasoned historian cite the vote in Nice and Savoy in 1860 as "overwhelming approval by the people concerned" (p. 219) (even Cavour's greatest apologist finds the unanimity on that occasion suspicious—Thayer, II. 222), it is even more so to note that Hazen would deny to the present people of Alsace-Lorraine the right to vote on their own future (230 ff.).

The absence of authenticated quotations and statistics is one of the chief flaws of the book: the author's citations are for the most part quite uncontrollable. What authority is there for the statement that French is the mother tongue of 20 per cent. of the population of the provinces (p. 172)? The Conservatives in the Reichstag did not co-operate in

granting the constitution of 1911 (p. 181). That "practical joke of doubtful taste" was passed against the vote of 93 Conservatives, only a minority of *Reichsparteiler* voting for it.

ROBERT H. FIFE, JR.

South-Eastern Europe: the Main Problem of the Present World Struggle. By Vladislav R. Savić, Former Head of the Press Bureau in the Serbian Foreign Office. (New York and Chicago, Fleming H. Revell Company, 1918, pp. 276, \$1.50.) This volume is the American edition of a similar work that appeared in England. The appeal to Americans is first made in the opening chapter, where the author explains the encouragement to the small nations given by the entrance of the United States into the war, because of the belief in the honesty and disinterestedness of America. In the tenth and eleventh chapters the author discusses the future relations of the United States with the South Slav state which he hopes will emerge from the war, and especially the possibility of interesting Americans in developing the valuable industrial resources of the latter. There is an introduction by President Butler of Columbia University who emphasizes the spirit of unity that exists among the component elements of the South Slavs, namely, the Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs, as evidenced in the Pact of Corfu which will be the basis for the constitution of the new state. This interesting declaration is given in full in the introduction and unnecessarily repeated in the body of the book.

The title of the book is misleading. With the exception of chapter VIII., on Serbo-Bulgarian relations, *South-Eastern Europe* is devoted exclusively to the affairs of the South Slavs. As such, it is not so satisfactory to the American reader as A. H. E. Taylor's *The Future of the Southern Slavs* which appeared but recently. Chapters II., III., and IV. give a brief history of the South Slavs and their relations with Austria-Hungary, which will probably be satisfactory to the student of the Balkans but too sketchy for the layman. Chapter V. gives a fair and accurate statement of the Austro-Serbian causes of the war and chapter VI. an illuminating and stirring description of the part played by Serbia in the great conflict in which Mr. Savić was a participant. The remaining five chapters are devoted to an intelligent consideration of the domestic problems that will face the new state as a result of the union of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs, and of its external relations with Italy and Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Savić is a Serb, but the book is written in a tone of fine restraint and moderation. Its statements are seldom unjustified, though an occasional rhetorical flourish does not conform wholly to the facts, *e. g.*, the boundaries he provides for the new state in the text are not sustained by the excellent map placed in the back of the book. Mr. Savić's book will not add much to the knowledge of the close student of the Southern Slavs who has followed the literature of the subject since

Seton-Watson first drew attention to it, but it ought to make a successful appeal to the average intelligent American who seeks a fair exposition of the subject.

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN.

Life of Abdul Hamid. By Sir Edwin Pears. [Makers of the Nineteenth Century, edited by Basil Williams.] (London, Constable and Company; New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1917, pp. x, 365, \$2.00.) Sir Edwin Pears labored under severe limitations in preparing this book. The Sultan contributed for his biographer's use no series of speeches, no private correspondence, and no public memoirs. The Ottoman personalities surrounding him provided no recollections or table-talk. His intercourse with foreigners was infrequent, abbreviated, and regularly mediated by interpreters. The press and the book-trade of his capital and his country were so completely muzzled as to be practically valueless as a source of information about him. Sir Edwin could not under the circumstances have avoided wholly the fault, which characterizes so many books about Turkey and the Turks, of giving less attention to the subject than to its environment. He has, however, had the great advantage of dwelling in Constantinople during all the thirty-three years of Abdul Hamid's reign, in a position which brought him into contact with many well-informed persons, both native and foreign, and with a responsibility as correspondent of an important English newspaper which led him to search constantly for the facts and their effective expression. The main value of his monograph is indeed in his personal recollections. With well-chosen additions from the books, articles, and experiences of others, the result is perhaps more a history of Turkey during Abdul Hamid's reign than a biography of the man himself, who remains behind the events related almost as much concealed as formerly behind the walls of Yildiz.

Both Sir Edwin Pears and the editor of the new series, *Makers of the Nineteenth Century*, are somewhat embarrassed to explain the inclusion of the Sultan in this group, since he was decidedly an *unmaker* or a *marrer* in nearly all that he did. Almost the only things produced in his favor are that he founded a medical college, could converse well on some subjects, and was fond of cats. On the other hand, he is shown to have been cruel, greedy, vindictive, vacillating, fearful, unstatesmanlike in his dealings with the Balkan peoples, Egypt, and the European powers, an employer of spies and *agents provocateurs*, and an enemy of free thought, free speech, and progress.

The general plan of the book is excellent, but much of its development is necessarily sketchy. In inferring Abdul Hamid's character and motives from his public actions, Sir Edwin is perhaps not always completely just, and reveals a certain amount of "British insularity". For instance, was it merely vacillation, perfidy, weakness, and obstinacy that led the Sultan to decline to participate with England in interfering

forcibly in Egypt in 1882, and in refusing to abide by the Wolff programme of 1885, according to which England was to abandon Egypt at the end of seven years? Had England, a foreign power, the right to propose and carry through the repression of the Egyptian revolution by force, and did Abdul Hamid's refusal to prolong the "temporary occupation" by seven years improve the British title? Had Abdul Hamid no higher aims than self-protection when he resisted by such means as were known to him (often truly infamous) the gradual conquest, by the different great powers of Europe, of his territories, the insidious capture of his people's wealth, the disdainful repression of his religion, and the slow disintegration of his power? Might not Sir Edwin have striven more effectively to grasp the Oriental point of view, and would he not then have found a few items on the credit side of Abdul Hamid's account, in varieties of patriotism, ethical aim, and religious devotion, even though curiously contorted and perverted?

The style is occasionally unfinished and a few of the transliterations are arbitrary. There are several errors as regards the history of the Mohammedans and Turks. A number of these (pp. 143-151) result from following Syed Ameer Ali uncritically. It was not infanticide of sultans' brothers (p. 12), but of sons of sultans' daughters, that lived into the nineteenth century. The janissaries after 1550 were not all sons of Christian parents (p. 13). Morocco was never under the Sultan of Turkey (p. 16). There was more public education, albeit of a medieval type, in Turkey in 1876, than is described (p. 30). The massacre of 1896 in Constantinople did not terminate, but began, with the seizure of the Ottoman Bank (p. 258). Abdul Hamid did not sacrifice Tripoli, which was lost two years after his deposition (p. 347). The bibliography is short and incomplete. The worth of the book, however, is not to be measured by faults of technique, but by the great quantity of sound and reliable material drawn from the experience and personality of the writer.

A. H. LYBYER.

A Journal from our Legation in Belgium. By Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels. (Garden City, Doubleday, Page, and Company, 1917, pp. xii, 360, \$2.50.) "This volume is not a carefully prepared treatise on the war. It does not set out to prove anything. It is merely what its title indicates—a private journal jotted down hastily from day to day in odd moments, when more pressing duties would permit. Much material has been eliminated as of little interest. Other material of interest has been left out because it cannot be published at this time." With these words the author introduces his published diary which presents the account of his experiences and observations at the Belgian capital from July 4, 1914, to the end of that year. Extracts from his journal of the following year which contain the recital of the fate of Miss Cavell have been added as a final chapter.

Some ninety-odd illustrations, many of which have been published before, add to the interest of the book.

As might be expected, the diary is written in a very informal and intimate style, and much of the material may be described as chiefly of human interest. The sudden transformation of one of our quietest foreign posts into one of the busiest, the tense atmosphere surcharged with conflicting and exciting rumors, and the kaleidoscopic changes through which life in Brussels passed as the war came upon it are all recounted vividly. The author has made good use of his unusual opportunity to observe the course of events and his descriptions are skillful. His pen-pictures of the pathetically heroic King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, and his portrayal of the vivid contrast in the manners of German, French, Belgian, and English military officials deserve the highest consideration.

While the book reads like fiction, it also contains a considerable amount of valuable information. The author's point of view at the time of the writing was one of official neutrality, which renders his comments all the more weighty. At the tragedy of Louvain he was an eye-witness, and his testimony is of international value. The strange and indirect effort of Germany to treat with Belgium, even after the fighting at Liège, receives additional light. The text of the telegram is reproduced in translation, and the manner in which this matter was handled is told in detail. The story of the Commission for Relief in Belgium has been purposely omitted, but its beginnings are clearly described. The chapter on Miss Edith Cavell, previously published in the *World's Work*, is one of the clearest and fullest descriptions of this much discussed tragedy.

The book is one of the first genuine diaries or journals by a diplomatic official thus far printed, and as such affords not only an interesting but a very valuable supplement to the official documents. It is to be hoped that the whole diary may be published some time, as a permanent source for the history of the war.

A. C. KREY.

My Second Year of the War. By Frederick Palmer. (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1917, pp. 404, \$1.50.) Mr. Palmer is a practised war correspondent, and his book will doubtless interest many of the large class of readers for which it is intended. It is regrettable, however, that the impression should be so wide-spread that this sort of thing represents, in any important sense, a history of the war or of any part of the war. It is not that, but a relation of a series of superficial incidents, together with the current and very inadequate impressions which Mr. Palmer happened to pick up of the relations of those incidents to the actual conduct and progress of the war itself.

The fundamental facts are wholly absent from Mr. Palmer's pages; and it is in the nature of things that they should be. It will doubtless

be many years before we can get the documents and other evidence that will show what the great decisions were, on which the conduct of the military operations on both sides has turned. Next in importance to the decisions come the methods whereby those decisions could be brought to realization. In this field more might have been expected of Mr. Palmer than he has placed before his readers. He accepts what he has happened to see of trench warfare in France as the Alpha and Omega of the art. He is not, apparently, familiar with the tactical or strategic ideas of modern war, and is only concerned with the popular and heroic presentation of events.

But after all, the latter field is a perfectly valid one and, within its bounds, Mr. Palmer does well. We like particularly, for its graphic quality, the account of his flight from London to Amiens by airplane. He also catches well the spirit and morale of men and armies, and the little national differences and values that are of special interest for the large mass of American readers to whom Europe is unfamiliar.

Europe's Fateful Hour. By Guglielmo Ferrero. (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1918, pp. xi, 243, \$2.00.) This volume by the brilliant Italian historian is a collection of essays whose subjects are mostly the affairs of the present day, rather than matters of history, but all are so pervaded with the historian's thinking that they are profitable reading for students of history. The Underlying Causes of the War, Teutonism and Latinism, Ancient Rome and Modern Culture, Italy's Foreign Policy, the Genius of the Latin Peoples, and the Intellectual Problems of the New World (not meaning America but the new world which is to emerge from the present conflict), are the subjects. The essay on Italy's foreign policy, which is the longest, and which is distinctly historical, traces the history of the Italian government, quite as much in domestic as in foreign affairs, from 1896, but considers mostly the process by which Italy entered the present war. The translation and proof-reading have not been of the most careful sort.

Russian Realities and Problems. By Paul Milyoukov, Peter Struve, A. Lappo-Danilevsky, Roman Dmowski, and Harold Williams, edited by J. D. Duff. (Cambridge, University Press, 1917, pp. vi, 229, 5 sh.) These lectures were delivered in August of 1916, at Cambridge, England, and represent the viewpoint of Russian Liberals. Milyoukov, Struve, and Lappo-Danilevsky have long been the leaders of Russian Liberal thought, the first named being particularly prominent in the fields of foreign and internal politics, on which he gave his lectures. Dmowski is the leader of the Polish National-Democrats, who have inspired and organized the Polish national movement during the last decades. Williams is an Englishman; but he has lived in Russia for many years, making a thorough study of the nationality problems of Russia. For years these men have held and expressed their views of the problems

of Russian life, and they have attempted to modify the governmental policies by their writings, and also by political action, through the legislative bodies and the local government institutions. One of the objects of the lectures was to acquaint the English public with the views and policies of Russian Liberals, and also to point out the progress that had been made in the "Movement for Liberation", in which these men were active workers.

When in March of 1917 revolutionary action became necessary, because of the blindness of the governmental authorities, the Russian Liberals took the initiative in the organizing of a new government. The present book, containing lectures given some months before, appeared at that very moment. But the Liberals were pushed to one side by more extreme leaders as the Revolution developed, and the Bolsheviki are now attempting to solve the problems of Russian life by "class struggle" and "social revolution". As the pendulum swings back the Liberals will be able to exert an influence again. To some extent they will have to apply other solutions than those outlined in 1916; but they will not have changed their views very substantially on the fundamental points. Herein lies the value of the present volume. The chapters on the nationality problems are of particular interest in view of the apparent "break-up" of the Russian Empire during the last months. In discussing the economic prospects of the Russian Empire, Struve also touched on this point. He emphasized the fact that Russia is a "complex of territories in different economic conditions and in different stages of economic development". But he added: "It is just this which makes Russia at the present moment an Empire from the economic point of view, no matter what the aims of her State policy may be, and quite independently of any 'Imperialism'."

Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918, pp. xvi, 750.) The publication of this handbook marks a great step forward in the labors of American historiography. Even in these evil times, much good work will be done with its aid which could hardly be done at all without it. The Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress has been, from the time of its creation twenty years ago, the most important collection of manuscript material for American history, but so rapid has been its growth, under the fostering care of Messrs. Worthington Ford and Gaillard Hunt, that no one, however familiar he may have supposed himself to be with the achievements of those two indefatigable collectors, can fail to be surprised at the enormous riches disclosed by the present manual. Plainly Washington must henceforth be the Mecca of students of the history of the United States. The method followed in the *Handbook* is to avoid all pedantry and all that is superfluous and to give the maximum of practical aid that can be given in the space of 750 duodecimo pages. To this end, the various collections, several hundred in

number, including the great series of European transcripts recently procured, are arranged in an alphabetical order. Those of which calendars have been published are passed over lightly. The history or provenance of each collection is briefly stated. The descriptions, especially in the case of miscellaneous collections, are precise though compact. To the student, they are fascinating reading. The index is so minute as to occupy 204 pages. The paper is too transparent. The book can be obtained by sending 65 cents to the Superintendent of Documents; but the buyer will presently find himself drawn into the expense of a trip to Washington!

History of the Spanish Conquest of Yucatan and of the Itzas. By Philip Ainsworth Means. [Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, vol. VII.] (Cambridge, the Museum, 1917, pp. xv, 206, \$2.00.) This work deals with the closing period of independent Maya history, the Spanish conquest of Yucatan in 1517-1697. It is based upon a critical digest of the principal known contemporary authorities, both published and unpublished, and consists of direct quotations therefrom arranged in chronological sequence and amplified wherever necessary by connecting chapters and passages.

This method of treatment is not without a peculiar advantage in the present case, since it is possible to tell the story very largely in the language of eye-witnesses of the events narrated; and Mr. Means has very wisely confined himself to the weaving of these direct quotations into a continuous narrative by the addition of such explanatory matter as may be necessary for their proper comprehension. Where there is so much "direct evidence" the account wanders very little from the beaten track of events, and the book may be said to get down to the business in hand with a minimum of distracting side-issues. The choice of materials is at once happy and discriminating, and the story of the Spanish conquest of the Maya of Yucatan and northern Guatemala is clearly and convincingly set forth.

The leading authorities consulted are the histories of Bishops Landa and Cogolludo, the former written in 1566¹ and the latter published in 1688; the history of Villagutierre y Sotomayor published in 1701; and the manuscript *Relaciones* of Padres Avendaño and Cano, written about the same time, *i. e.*, 1695-1700, the former now in the British Museum, and the latter in the Brinton collection at the University of Pennsylvania.

¹ Landa's manuscript, or more probably a copy of the original, was found in the archives of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid in 1864 by the French antiquarian Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg, who published it the same year with a French translation. It is the most important original source on the Maya field and its discovery alone has made possible the decipherment of the Maya hieroglyphic writing, which has now proceeded to the point where the meanings of about half the signs are known.

In quoting Avendaño and Cano the writer follows the excellent English translations by Mr. C. P. Bowditch and Señor Guillermo Ribera. The Landa, Cogolludo, and Villagutierre extracts are translated by himself.

The arrangement is convincing and the division into chapters really determined by the necessities of the subject-matter and not only by the need for breathing-spells in the text. The table of contents is unusually complete and in a measure compensates for the lack of an index, with which the book is not provided. There are several pertinent appendixes, a good bibliography, and six plates, reproductions of early maps of the region, etc., three of them being published here for the first time.

In fine Mr. Means has adequately covered a little known though important field of American history; little known because his book is the first in any language to deal exclusively and intensively with the period covered, and important because the Maya of southern Mexico and northern Central America achieved the most notable aboriginal civilization in the New World.

SYLVANUS GRISWOLD MORLEY.

The Development of the British West Indies, 1700-1763. By Frank Wesley Pitman, Ph.D. [Yale Historical Studies, IV.] (New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1917, pp. xiv, 495, \$2.50.) In its careful use of the resources of the Record Office this book challenges comparison with Beer's well-known *British Colonial Policy, 1754-1765*. Pitman is, however, less concerned than Beer with the governmental activities which embody "policy", more with the economic conflicts which evoke it. In the British West Indies in 1700-1763 such conflicts arose chiefly from the circumstance that while the European empires in America, taken as a whole, were nearly balanced in population and reciprocal needs between temperate and tropical parts, no single empire was thus balanced within itself. The British had developed too many North-American farmlands for their sugar plantations, the French and Spaniards too few. The Dutch and the Swedes had lost theirs. The Danes never had any. To effect a profitable equilibrium of commerce among these unbalanced empires was the constant effort of those earliest internationalists, the traders of the Atlantic. Everywhere except among the Dutch they encountered obstacles in mercantilistic imperialism. Everywhere they evaded them. In the British Empire they encountered as well the special opposition of an influential group of planters, vigilant to retain its monopolistic advantage with reference to the British share, at least, of the opulent sugar-trade. The resultant conflict, commercial and legislative, in the sugar islands, and indeed throughout the British Empire, has nowhere been traced in such fullness, with such continuity, and with so firm a grasp upon essentials as by Dr. Pitman. He has placed under obligation all who share his desire "to reach a better understanding of the part those islands played in the development and dissolution of the empire".

The amplitude of his statistics, the clearness of his charts, which observe a happy uniformity of plan and scale, the illuminating character of his documentary appendixes, can be appreciated only through an examination of the book. More easily illustrated is the advantageous perspective which he displays by taking his stand in the West Indies themselves, rather than in Old or New England. He thus shows, for example: that the British-American customs administration was everywhere equally incompetent, or indisposed, to enforce the Molasses Act; that the island merchants sent more foreign sugar home disguised as British than the New England merchants did; that the removal of sugar from the list of enumerated commodities in 1739 was followed by a direct trade to Europe far too small to account for the supposed indifference of the planters, after that date, to the enforcement of the act.

Confirmation of some of Dr. Pitman's suggestions must await the appearance of a similar study of the French islands which shall reveal whether they were merely fortunate in opening to sugar later than did the British a greater area of virgin soil, or were in reality possessed of a superior agricultural technique. If the latter were the case, the choice by Great Britain in 1763 of a course of tropical instead of continental expansion might have altered the subsequent course of American history less than Dr. Pitman seems disposed to suggest.

C. H. HULL.

Sieur de Vincennes Identified. By Pierre-Georges Roy. [Indiana Historical Society Publications, vol. VII., no. 1.] (Indianapolis, C. E. Pauley and Company, 1917, pp. 130, 50 cts.) This study is devoted primarily to the genealogy of the Bissot family, and of the related family of Margane de Laveltrie. M. Roy has clearly identified the founder of the post on the Wabash as a member of the former, François-Marie Bissot de Vincennes. In his discussion, however, the author gives most attention to Jean-Baptiste Bissot de Vincennes, the father of François-Marie. He has given the elder Vincennes a distinct place in the early history of the "Old Northwest".

The activities of the younger Vincennes are hardly mentioned from the time he passed out of the service of New France into that of Louisiana in the early twenties of the eighteenth century until the description of the battle with the Cherokees in 1736, where he lost his life. The founding of the Wabash post is barely touched upon, and nothing is revealed of its early history. M. Roy drew his information largely from Canadian material while the younger Vincennes belongs to the history of Louisiana. For information concerning him the student must look to those series of the French colonial archives which relate to Louisiana. Transcripts of many of these are now available in the Library of Congress.

M. Roy quotes *in extenso* documents which afford glimpses of social

and economic conditions in New France at the beginning of the eighteenth century. More important is the light shed upon the efforts of the French to control the Indians at a time when the British were beginning to make inroads west of the Alleghanies in their effort to secure the fur-trade of the Upper Ohio.

The proof of the present edition has been carelessly read. A bibliography "of the works which have spoken of the Bissots de Vincennes" is appended. There is no attempt at valuation, although most of the books listed make only a brief mention of Vincennes.

PAUL C. PHILLIPS.

History of the Town of Southampton, East of Canoe Place. By James Truslow Adams, M.A. (Bridgehampton, L. I., Hampton Press, 1918, pp. xx, 424, \$2.65.) This volume is based on the author's *Memorials of Old Bridgehampton*, published in 1916, but now rewritten, with much new material added. The town records of Southhampton having already been published, this work is a welcome addition to the history of this interesting old town. Chapters I. and II. give good accounts of the physiographic conditions and the Indians. Other chapters treat of town-government and social life, piracy, early commerce, the Revolution and the War of 1812, and the growth and decline of the whale-fishery. There is a valuable series of documents in the appendixes, and numerous illustrations of old houses, mills, churches, whaling-ships, and scenes and maps, together with a bibliography and index.

This town, founded in 1640 by some forty families from Lynn, Massachusetts, is an example of the tendency of early New England towns to plant new towns, offshoots of the parent town. It is an early case of the "westward movement", caused by economic conditions, particularly by the desire for cheaper and better lands. It also illustrates another phase of the process of settling the country, where the first emigrants consisted of those who had "passed through a double process of selection".

This book is also an example of the high standards which have been set in recent years by the publication of local histories written in the modern scientific spirit. It is scholarly, based on original sources, with full and exact references to authorities, and treats of the various phases of life of those complex groups that lived in towns. The description of town-government is particularly good, and the interesting chapters on pirates, early commerce, and the whale-fishery leave little to be desired. Among the documents in the appendixes, mention may be made of the various compacts and agreements relating to the founding of the town, some seventeenth-century inventories of estates, "Articles of Association" (1775), and a table of whaling voyages (over seven hundred being mentioned, 1760-1871) which gives the name of the vessel, the captain, the owner, the tonnage, and the results of the voyage.

The narrative runs smoothly and appears to be unusually accurate. The amount of research required to produce a book of this kind is very extensive and laborious, and might be considered out of proportion to the importance of the subject. Nevertheless it is only through detailed and scholarly studies of this kind, that we can secure accurate knowledge of the general history of that most important of our units of local government, the town, and also of the development of that most important characteristic of the native American, the notion of self-government.

MARCUS W. JERNEGAN.

Papers of the American Society of Church History. Second series, volume V. Board of Editors: Joseph Cullen Ayer, jr.; Edward Payson Johnson; John Alfred Faulkner; William Walter Rockwell. Managing Editor, William Walter Rockwell. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917, pp. lxxv, 147, \$3.00.) This volume contains the new constitution which the society adopted December 27, 1915, after it had decided to incorporate, the statute of incorporation (State of New York, March 30, 1916), minutes and reports of the eighth (1914), ninth (1915), and tenth (1916) annual meetings, lists of members living and deceased, and the following papers: J. A. Faulkner, The Reformers and Toleration; A. C. Howland, Criminal Procedure in the Church Courts of the Fifteenth Century as illustrated by the Trial of Gilles de Rais; H. E. Dosker, Recent Sources of Information on the Anabaptists in the Netherlands; A. H. Newman, Adam Pastor; F. J. F. Jackson, The Work of Some Recent English Church Historians; J. Johnson, Early Theological Education West of the Alleghanies.

Though not a great deal of new matter is presented, the papers are of substantial merit. Professor Howland's résumé of court procedure and of the trial of Gilles de Rais follows Bosard and Maulde (misspelled Moulde) and Lea's *History of the Inquisition in the Middle Ages*, III. 468-489, but he is not convinced, as they are, of the marshal's guilt. Both Professor Newman and Professor Dosker show the rich material made accessible in the great ten-volume *Bibliotheca Reformatoria Neerlandica* edited by S. Cramer and F. Pijper, 1902-1914.

The American Society of Church History now has 159 members. Aside from the general stimulus of its meetings, it has shown its influence in such publications as *Wessel Gansfort, Life and Writings*, by E. W. Miller and J. W. Scudder, and the *Latin Works of Zwingli*, though this latter is now at a standstill. The society is endeavoring also to secure the publication of a manuscript left by the late Dr. Edward T. Corwin, "The Ministers and Churches of all Denominations in the Middle Colonies from the First Settlements to the Year 1800", and the production of a detailed ecclesiastical history of the Scandinavian peoples. The officers and active members of the society have every reason to be proud of the character of its work and to anticipate a still larger usefulness in the future.

Paul Jones: his Exploits in English Seas during 1778-1780. Contemporary Accounts collected from English Newspapers with a Complete Bibliography by Don C. Seitz. (New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1917, pp. xxi, 327, \$3.50.) The first of the two principal parts of Mr. Seitz's book, pages 3-164, consists of extracts relating to John Paul Jones, taken from London newspapers covering the period April 28, 1778-December 10, 1783. All but two of the extracts are for the years 1778-1780. The newspapers are as follows, *Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, *Gazeteer and New Daily Advertiser*, *Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser*, *London Evening Post*, *General Advertiser and Morning Intelligencer*, and *London Chronicle*. The extracts, which are classified according to subject-matter, relate chiefly to Jones's cruises in the *Ranger* and *Bon Homme Richard*, his stay in Holland after the capture of the *Serapis*, and his return to France. As all the main facts of Jones's naval career in European waters have long been published, these new gleanings add to our knowledge but little of first-rate importance. By massing the information drawn from British sources, they do however make clearer the English view of Jones, and increase our knowledge of the profound alarm created by his movements and of the action taken by the British as a result of them. A parallel between his descents upon the British coast, and the recent raids of the Germans through the air is inevitably suggested to the reader. In collecting and making accessible these extracts the author has rendered a valuable service for the future biographers of the commodore. The information is published without annotation or comment.

The larger part of the volume, pages 167-327, consists of a bibliography of writings respecting Jones, covering the years 1778-1917, which is the most complete that has been issued. It includes not only books, pamphlets, and articles, but also references to the commodore found in historical publications of a general character. Several omissions of articles of more importance than many of these references were noted. The arrangement is chronological.

The two main divisions of the book, described above, are preceded by a "foreword", in which a brief account is given of the papers and biographies of Jones. On the title-page, following the English practice, the author drops "John" from the name of the commodore. It would seem better however to follow Jones's practice and retain it. As a frontispiece, an unusual portrait of Jones is published. There is no index. The book is excellently printed and bound.

CHARLES O. PAULLIN.

Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio, 1779-1781. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Louise Phelps Kellogg, of the Wisconsin Historical Society. [Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Collections, vol. XXIV., Draper Series, vol. V.] (Madison,

the Society, 1917, pp. 549, \$1.50.) The most apparent shortcoming of the present volume lies in the circumscribed sources from which the editors have drawn their materials. No principle of inclusion or exclusion, either by statement or implication, appears anywhere, and the assumption is that no definite one has been held in view. This statement does not apply to the early volumes of this series, which were confined consistently to the publication of documents from the Draper collection. But with the change in editorial policy we observe the inclusion of documents from other sources, notably the Washington Papers, and the adoption of the plan of publishing summaries of documents hitherto printed. In the volume before us, of the 475 items, of which only about thirty-eight are from the Washington Papers, practically the only outside source used, more than 200 are summaries. With reference to this the editors suggest that summaries of such documents as are essential to the history of the period "have been presented at their appropriate place in the unfolding of the story in the present volume". If the editors had merely calendared the documents thus summarized, or had reduced them to foot-notes, thus making them fully as useful, sufficient space would have been saved for the inclusion of a large number of documents from other sources. This plan would have increased greatly the service already rendered by the editors in issuing the Draper series. If, for example, it was pertinent to publish Governor Thomas Jefferson's letter of February 10, 1780, to Washington relative to the Detroit expedition, why was it not equally important to present his two letters of March 30, 1780, one each to Colonel John Todd and Colonel George Rogers Clark? These, with others equally significant, are among the Haldimand Papers. Practically nothing is offered in the volume concerning the British side of the events, yet there are numerous unpublished documents in the Haldimand and other British sources which throw much light on western frontier conditions in the years 1779-1781, such as letters from Haldimand and Colonel Guy Johnson—English officials who directed from Canada the British forces in the West. Having once gone afield the editors should, in the reviewer's opinion, have gone somewhat further. Until this is done we cannot envisage the period as a whole.

The general appearance of the volume, its introduction, annotations, and index are to be highly commended. An unintelligible sentence appears near the bottom of page 30.

CLARENCE E. CARTER.

A History of the Pacific Northwest. By Joseph Schafer, Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, University of Oregon. Revised and rewritten. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1918, pp. 323. \$2.25.) Professor Schafer's *History of the Pacific Northwest* was published in 1905 and noticed in the issue of the *Review* for July, 1906 (XI. 949). Since that time he has made important researches in

Oregon history, the results of which he has recently embodied, as far as the scope of a school text-book would permit, in a new edition, which has been thoroughly revised and in large part rewritten. The first part of the book has been somewhat abridged. The body of the book remains much as before. The two chapters on the Oregon Treaty and the coming of the railways have been enlarged and rewritten and three new chapters on agriculture, industry and commerce, and on political and social changes have been added. Professor Schafer is in error in his statements regarding Frémont in his chapter on the railways. It is more than doubtful whether Frémont's third expedition had anything to do with a Pacific railway. He was not employed in the later official surveys and he did not cross by way of South Pass in his private expedition in the winter of 1853-1854.

The general character of the book remains the same. Within the limits prescribed it affords an excellent survey of the history of the Pacific Northwest but it does not sufficiently connect the history of that section with the general history of the country. There is nothing about the "bargain" in the Democratic convention of 1844 and the statement that "fifty-four-forty" was not in the platform is misleading. Professor Schafer still omits to point out that the organization of Oregon as a territory was the result of the Free Soil convention. This lack of adequate background constitutes the chief objection to teaching state and sectional history apart from the history of the United States, an objection that can be met only by careful management of the material. The publishers have greatly improved the format of the book.

F. H. H.

The Papers of Francis Gregory Dallas, United States Navy: Correspondence and Journal, 1837-1859. Edited by Gardner W. Allen. [Publications of the Naval History Society, volume VIII.] (New York, the Society, 1917, pp. li, 303, \$8.00.) It is a pleasure to acknowledge the indebtedness of the historical world to the Naval History Society for this handsome volume. Its contents must be described, however, as of minor importance. Dallas served, but not prominently, in the Mexican War. In 1848 he was dismissed from the navy for fighting a duel. The next year he entered the fleet of the German Confederation, and in 1850 he became commander of a corvette, which, however, did little actual cruising, if any. Late in 1852 the dissolution of the fleet threw him out of employment, and he soon applied successfully for restoration to the American navy. The correspondence presented in the volume relates almost wholly to these matters. Then follows a journal kept by him from May, 1849, to June, 1859, which contains little except personal, naval, and geographical details. During the winter of 1855-1856, however, he was on detached service ashore near Puget Sound, against the Indians; and in 1858-1859 he served nearly a year on the west coast of Africa in the suppression of the

slave-trade. Dr. Gardner W. Allen contributes an extended and interesting introduction, which gives a connected account of the life of Dallas and for background considerable important information about the work of the navy during this period, especially in regard to the slave business. Attention is justly called to the importance of the transition from sail-power to steam-power, and it would have been worth while to mention the influence of the Mexican War in this regard. On page xxv, where the share of the navy in that war is described, we are told that "The Pacific Squadron took . . . Los Angeles"—a statement which, since that is an inland city, might puzzle the reader. The author's meaning is, of course, that the capture was effected by men from the squadron (assisted by a smaller number of soldiers). It might have been well to cite also the brilliant work of the naval men in Lower California. The author goes a little too far in saying that the Home Squadron "maintained a strict blockade" of the eastern coast of Mexico. An appendix quotes from *The United Service* Commodore Phelps's account of the passage of the *Decatur* (on which Phelps and Dallas were shipmates) through the Strait of Magellan, from east to west, which was the first successful attempt of a vessel of her class to make it.

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

"*Honest Abe*": *a Study in Integrity based on the Early Life of Abraham Lincoln*. By Alonzo Rothschild. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1917, pp. 374, \$2.00.) The late Alonzo Rothschild was an essayist rather than an historian. What he has accomplished in this, his second book—as in his first, *Lincoln, Master of Men* (1906)—is the writing of an historical essay touched by what Mr. Bliss Perry would characterize as the amateur spirit. Not trained by prolonged preparation for historical research, yet fortified by intensive reading and a love of general literature, the author many years ago became interested in Lincoln's career and times partly through the accident of his birth (October, 1862), partly through his father's admiration for the great President, and partly through his own direct and simple nature which discovered in Lincoln ideals similar to his own. Handicapped by no question of success or failure, Mr. Rothschild rode courageously into the lists where scholars are supposed to be chiefly engaged. In them he made a record that will remain distinctly creditable.

Exactly the extent of the work Mr. Rothschild intended to accomplish is not altogether clear, though a sympathetic tribute (pp. 285-306) by his son, John Rothschild, throws light on the father's ambition. The present volume is the second, we are informed, in "a cycle of works" designed to treat Lincoln's character "from all angles". It is concerned chiefly with Lincoln's early life down to the time (1846) of his election to Congress. Had the author lived, it would have been slightly elaborated and enriched. There are five chapters: I. Pinching Times;

II. Truth in Law; III. Professional Ethics; IV. Dollars and Cents; V. Honesty in Politics. The third and fifth chapters, revealing the larger phases of the general theme, are written with marked freedom. These are likely to afford stimulating reading to students of history and politics. Elsewhere there is occasional indication that the author's judgment is somewhat warped, partly because of his method and partly because of his large admiration for his subject. Inevitably the chapters are constructed after the manner of mosaics. In the way of facts they contain nothing heretofore unknown. But, so far as the facts have been tested, the work appears to be accurate. In matters of judgment it is always intelligent if not quite discriminating. Altogether it may be reckoned an honest and unpretentious contribution to interpretative historical literature.

HENRY BARRETT LEARNED.

The Life and Work of George Sylvester Morris: a Chapter in the History of American Thought in the Nineteenth Century. By R. M. Wenley. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1917, pp. xv, 332. \$1.60.) Several features of this volume commend it to notice in the *Review*. It is not simply the biography of a distinguished teacher of philosophy in one of our leading American universities, where his influence was strongly felt. Professor Wenley has treated the life and work of Morris in a way which involves wider interests.

Every reader will be impressed at the outset by the account of the ancestry and early life of Morris. The author must have wrought here *con amore*. The result is an admirable picture of the intellectual and spiritual forces that were at work in the best type of "New England Home" in the last century. Those of a later generation who may wonder that a philosophical mind like that of Morris should proceed so slowly to the task of intellectual reconstruction, will do well to study the soil in which his spirit had taken root.

Historical interest also attaches to the impetus which Morris gave to the study of the history of philosophy. This was achieved not only through the successive editions of his translation of Ueberweg's *History of Philosophy* and his other writings, but also through his use of the historical method in his own class room, at a time when the history of thought received but meagre attention in American colleges and universities.

The last chapter of the book contains some impressive tributes from distinguished pupils of Morris, including Professor John Dewey.

From the work as a whole one takes away a vivid, and, we may believe, a truthful picture of the personality of Morris, a personality of unusually fine and strong fibre. Professor Wenley, however, does not lose his critical sense in admiration. In his estimate of Morris's philosophical position he indicates certain fundamental defects. The final synthesis was too easily won; it ignored the hostile forces both in nature

and in man that forbid such a facile identification of reality with Spirit, and of Spirit with perfect Love.

WALTER G. EVERETT.

The Very Reverend Charles Hyacinth McKenna, O.P., P.G., Missionary and Apostle of the Holy Name Society. By the Very Rev. V. F. O'Daniel, O.P., S.T.M. (New York, Holy Name Bureau, 1917, pp. xiv, 409, \$2.00.) The author of this interesting volume by much labor and laudable diplomacy has saved to American Catholic historical literature the life-story of one of its great men. Perhaps no American priest in the past half-century merits a more honored place in the annals of his church than the Very Reverend Charles H. McKenna, O.P. For fifty years he labored strenuously through the length and breadth of this country, preaching to thousands the message of the Gospel, ministering to souls in distress, and founding, wherever circumstances permitted, Rosary and Holy Name Societies. As a pulpit orator he not only won national reputation but really accomplished his life-work. Those whose privilege it has been to have attended his missions or lectures will never forget the strong personality, the earnest conviction, the able argumentation, the mastered sentiment, and the clear, resonant voice which clothed his words with something of the irresistibility of his Master. His work lives hidden in the lives of the thousands whom he awakened to new hopes or spurred on to the realization of dormant ambitions. Unlike many endowed with rare oratorical talent, Father McKenna was thoroughly practical. His goal was not to arouse mere enthusiasm but to effect permanent spiritual betterment. Early in his career he realized the value of organization and fortunately Providence placed in his hands a ready means of organizing the spiritual efforts of his men. This was the Holy Name Society, instituted centuries before to foster devotion and respect for the Holy Name and to encourage Catholic men in the diligent practice of their religious duties. To the propagation and development of this society he gave much time; in fact, to the exclusion of all else, the last years of his life. The result was phenomenal: before his death nearly every parish in the United States boasted a branch of the Holy Name Society, the total membership of which was more than a million and a half. Despite his many other estimable labors, this crowning work of Father McKenna's life has given his name to posterity as the "Apostle of the Holy Name in America". That this volume is a labor of love is evident from the author's frequent expressions of his admiration for its subject. The work is well written, though the reader will regret many useless repetitions, the introduction of many platitudinous appreciations, and the omission of much which would help to give an accurate delineation of the character of Father McKenna.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Volume L., October, 1916-June, 1917. (Boston, the Society, 1917, pp. xv, 524.) As usual in these volumes, there are three varieties of contents to be characterized: historical papers by members of the society, original documents, and memoirs of deceased members. Of the latter, the notable one in this volume is that of the late George H. Monroe, of the *Boston Herald*, an unusual and interesting character. Massachusetts having had a constitutional convention in 1917, the constitutional history of the state was a matter of special interest in the society, and several papers related to that topic: Dr. S. E. Morison's excellent study of the struggle over the adoption of the constitution of 1780—the oldest of the world's written constitutions still operative, his account and analysis of the votes of the state on summoning a constitutional convention, 1776-1916, and Mr. Arthur Lord's paper on some of the objections made in contemporary times to the constitution of 1780. Notable also are Col. Thomas L. Livermore's paper on McClellan in 1861-1862, a paper whose sober and competent analysis it will always be difficult for admirers of that general to meet; that of Dr. Justin Smith on Polk and California; and that of Dr. Schouler on the Whig Party in Massachusetts. A contribution of unusual quality to the most modern period of history is the narrative of the departure of the American mission from Berlin in 1917, by Mr. G. W. Minot, private secretary to Mr. Gerard. Among the documents, the first place in interest might be disputed between the early letters of John A. Dix, 1818-1848, and those of John Stuart Mill to Charles Eliot Norton, 1865-1870, but those sent to Sumner apropos of his oration on the True Grandeur of Nations, 1845, are of much interest, as are also the English journal of Josiah Quincy, 1774-1775, and a body of letters addressed to him in the same years. Useful contributions to the history of American administration are Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse's survey of the marine hospitals in New England, 1817, and the notes of meetings of the Deputy Postmasters General in America (Foxcroft and Finlay) in 1774.

La Vida Colonial Argentina: Médicos y Hospitales. By Ernesto Quesada. (Buenos Aires, Rodrigues Giles, 1917.) This interesting and ably documented pamphlet refers to hospitals in Buenos Aires and Córdoba. Though a hospital was ordered to be established in Buenos Aires in 1701, in 1713 we find the governor writing to the King of Spain that there were no doctors in the city. In 1739 the Cabildo of Córdoba built a church instead of a hospital, though ten years before Bishop Sarricolea had urged that one be established; and not until May 2, 1778, was the "tribunal del protomedicato" established in Buenos Aires by Dr. Gorman, who had arrived in the Rio de la Plata shortly before as surgeon to Cevallos's expedition. Before that date there were no licensed medical practitioners in what is now Argentina, other than "apothecaries". In passing, it is interesting to note that Dr. Gorman,

who seems to have been an Irishman, imported a carriage from the United States to Buenos Aires in 1810.

Vida de Don Francisco de Miranda, General de los Ejércitos de la Primera República Francesa y Generalísimo de los de Venezuela. Por Ricardo Becerra. In two volumes. [Biblioteca Ayacucho bajo la Dirección de Don Rufino Blanco-Fombona.] (Madrid, Editorial-America, Sociedad Española de Librería, 1917, pp. 485, 475, 8 pesetas each.) Following the somewhat questionable policy adopted in the more recent additions to the *Biblioteca Ayacucho*, the editor has reproduced a secondary work, rather than a contemporary narrative of the period of the revolution. Its author, a Colombian journalist, diplomat, and politician, was commissioned by the government of Venezuela to prepare it from sources available in the country, supplemented by a few documents from the Spanish archives and a much larger amount of material in English obtained in the United States. It was published at Carácas in 1896 under the title, *Ensayo Histórico Documentado de la Vida de Don Francisco de Miranda*, etc.

The present edition departs in several respects from Becerra's volumes. It omits the portrait of Miranda, the prolix "Discurso Preliminar" of 157 pages, and certain notes comparing the Venezuelan with Nariño, the Colombian, in their respective claims to consideration as the rightful "precursor of emancipation". Discarding, also, the original division of the work into two parts, descriptive, the one of Miranda's activities in America, the other of his career in Europe, with the chapters numbered continuously, it rearranges the subject-matter so as to provide a preliminary chapter, tracing the antecedents of the revolution, and a series of ten "books", separately subdivided into chapters. Each of the "books" is then given a new and appropriate title that enables the reader to note as he goes along the most salient features of Miranda's life.

On the whole the changes are commendable, even if the retention of the long summaries preceding the chapters would seem less desirable than the omission of Becerra's comparison of Miranda with Nariño. Inclusion of the latter may not be "rigorously necessary" perhaps, but the fairness of the parallel drawn between the compatriot of the author and the fellow-countryman of the editor might better have been left to the judgment of the reader. Nor would it have been a piece of impiety to correct the slips in the spelling of English words which mar the original version.

In what purports to be a systematic narrative of a career so interesting as that of Miranda one might expect that the author would have due regard for accuracy, for precision of reference, for avoidance of digression, and for consecutiveness, both in thought and in time. But these are qualities often lacking in Becerra's work. An example of the last point is found in his account of Miranda's expedition of 1806,

which he follows by a description of that officer's deeds a quarter of a century earlier. Historical errors are numerous. Foot-notes, or other means for indicating the source of statements in the text, are nowhere supplied. A tendency to wearisome discursiveness, also, is very marked. Yet, despite the unscientific nature of the treatment of the subject in general, the work of Becerra takes rank as the most elaborate, if not altogether the best, biography of the Venezuelan hero written by a Spanish-American. While not comparable with the scholarly monograph by Robertson, it is a distinctly useful contribution to the historical literature of the period.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

La Epopeya de Artigas: Historia de los Tiempos Heróicos de la República Oriental del Uruguay. By Juan Zorrilla de San Martín. Second edition. In two volumes. (Barcelona, Luis Gili, 1916, 1917, pp. xxxi, 750; 663.) During most of the nineteenth century the memory of the real achievements of José Gervasio Artigas, on behalf of the independence of his native land, fell practically into oblivion. Argentine historians alluded to him as an obscure cowboy chieftain of scant personal merit; and his life of seclusion in Paraguay for thirty years appeared to confirm their unjust opinion of him. Though Uruguayan writers engaged in wordy controversies with their western neighbors about Artigas, little by way of refutation was accomplished because of a lack of definite knowledge as to his actual services. Toward the latter part of the century, however, serious efforts were made to ascertain all that could be learned of his career from documents public and private. Then, as the researches, culminating in the work of Acevedo, brought to light evidence that rehabilitated his memory in a fashion thoroughly gratifying to the patriotic sentiment of the Uruguayans, Artigas became in fact and of right their national hero.

The present treatise is the outcome of a presidential decree providing for the erection at Montevideo of an equestrian statue in honor of a man calumniated and well-nigh forgotten, and yet entitled to recognition as one of the eminent figures in the struggle for emancipation from Spain. To this end Dr. Juan Zorrilla de San Martín was commissioned to prepare an exhaustive work, interpretative of the personality of Artigas, which would aid the sculptors whose designs were to be submitted in competition. Accordingly the text has been given the form of addresses delivered before the artists in question.

From the pen of an author famed not only as the greatest of Uruguayan poets but as one of the most celebrated men of letters whom Hispanic America has produced in modern times, a remarkable piece of eulogistic literature was naturally to be expected. It is, in fact, a prose epic, telling in language alike beautiful and eloquent and in a style

singularly fascinating, the story of a character hitherto veiled in mystery and now portrayed in all its heroic proportions. The poet has lent wings to his imagination; yet so sincere is his devotion to truth that he has not lost sight of his duty to state and expound facts as an historian. Both functions he has succeeded in combining most felicitously. What Dr. Zorrilla de San Martín has offered to the Spanish-speaking world should be made accessible to English readers.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.